The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, EDITOR. "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS." ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

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The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHAT ABOLITIONISTS MUST DO.

The following is the closing portion of Wendell Phillips' speech at Abingdon on the 1st of August:

If I have made a tedious speech as doubtless I have—put it to your consciences. These twenty years, from here to the Mississippi, I have addressed antislavery audiences. I am weary of hearing them applaud anti-slavery sentiments; I do not want your applause. The best applause I can have is the clink of your dollars; the best applause I can have is your footsteps going home ready to advocate something better than the mere November vote for a half way man, of whom nobody can say anything particularly bad. I want you to go home to work; to stay away from your pro-slavery church until the church committee come to ask you why; and when the church call you for election, preach to them a gospel sermon; and I will tell you how you may know whether it is a gospel sermon. You may know it by this means—if it makes the church committee mad as hornets, it is the very Sermon on the Mount (laughter and applause). If you have a vase of acid, and put into it a morsel of pure chalk, it will bubble up until it runs over the vase; but if you put it into cold water, it won't run over at all. So if you put the acid of such a sermon into the cold water of a dead church, from which all the life has effervesced church, from which all the life has effervesced church, from which all the life has effervesced

CASE OF HENRY DIXON.

Samuel D. Porter, Esq., who left Rochester a few days ago, for the purpose of effecting the liberation of Henry Dixon, (a citizen of Rochester, who had been kidnapped years ago, and sold into slavery,) has just returned. He found Dixon at Macon, Georgia, a complete wreck of his "former self," away from the field hands, raising chickens, and doing other light chores. In fact, he cannot be kept on a plantation, nor employed as other slaves are upon railroads and public works. Mr. Porter explained to him the object of his mission, but Henry refused to avail himself of the opportunity presented him of regaining his liberty. He informed Mr. P. that he was the bearer of despatches from Queen Victoria to the Islands of Jamaica, and that he could at any time command a government vessel in the execution of his mission. There is no doubt, says Mr. Porter, of the mental aberration of the poor fellow. Slavery has shattered his intellect, and yet the organs of Democracy, here in the North, have already seized with avidity upon this melancholy circumstance as evidence of the "contentment" of the slaves, and the folly of the abolitionists in "foisting Freedom upon a class of beings who will not have it when proffered."

From the New York Tribune

One of the principle subjects to which the late Southern Commercial Convention, held at Knoxville, devoted its attention, was the revival of the African Slave-Trade. This was quite natural, as no doubt the trade in human flesh and "souls of men" is the branch of traffic with which the members of that Convention have the most practical acquaintance. The Convention voted 66 to 26, every State except Kentucky in the affirmative, that the 10th article of the treaty of Washington of Nov. 10, 1842—the Ashburton and Webster treaty—by which we are bound to keep a squadron on the coast of Africa, ought to be annulled. This is the first step towards the revival of the slave trade. Of course it was necessary to disentangle ourselves from our engagements with Great Britain on this subject before we can proceed to repeal the law of 1807, abolishing the trade, and the subsequent additional statutes on the subject.

Some Northern newspapers, we observe are or affect to be shocked at this movement of our Southern brethren, while others denounce it as visionary and impracticable. But suppose one of the predecessors of this Knoxville Convention had, some two or three years before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, broached the project of opening the territory west and north of Missouri to the domestic slave trade, and had resolved that the prohibitory clauses of the Missouri act ought to be repealed, and had instructed the Southern Members of Congress to take steps accordingly—as has been done as to the anti-slavery provisions of the Ashburton treaty—would not every paper at the North, from the *Journal of Commerce* upward, have denounced the idea as not only a wicked breach of faith, but as impracticable, and one which could only have originated in over-heated imaginations.

The success of the Slavery fanatics of the South, in obtaining the complete control of that section of the Union; their success in bullying or bribing a weak and corrupt Congress into the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and their still more distinguished success in bullying and bribing the Northern Democrats into the acceptance of the opening of all the Territories to Slavery, as a plank in the party platform, may well encourage the ultra slaveholders to claim and hope everything, may well alarm the North with the apprehension of new and further outrages. In fact, the opening of Kansas and other Territories to Slavery, and the revival of the African slave trade, are measures which have an intimate and a logical connection. The domestic supply of slaves is not sufficient for the population of Kansas. In order to make the legal introduction of Slavery into that Territory and its recognition by the State Constitution of Kansas of any practical avail, a new source must be opened whence it can be furnished with slaves; and what other source is there except the original one of the coast of Africa? Those sincerely opposed to the revival of the African trade, and to thereby setting on foot an Africanization of these United States, cannot better contribute to guard against that evil now impending over us, than by aiding the Republican party in its efforts to make Kansas free.

The Central (Richmond, Va.) Presbyterian (Old School) utters the following pious lamentation, which to our ears is welcome as a strain of music:

PRICE DEMENTAT.—We regret to see that Wendell Phillips, the notorious Disunionist and Abolitionist, the reviler of the American Church and clergy, and the slanderer of Washington, has been invited by the Literary Societies of two of the most prominent Northern Colleges to be their orator. We deplore such indications, because they prove that hostility to the the South and to Union is becoming deeper and deadlier in the minds of the young men of the North and we are reminded of the advice of the young men to Rehoboam, that brought a dissolution of the union between the tribes of Israel, from which period the sun of the Herbrew republic began to descend until it set in its long night of exile, disaster and sorrow.

We assure the Presbyterian that it is quite right in the inference it draws from Mr. Phillip's appearance at New Haven. Ere long, we trust, it it will hear from some of those "young men of the North" whose influence it so much dreads. The Colleges of the North cannot much longer be relied upon as nurseries for doughfaces.—*Ind. S. Standard.*

WHAT COLORED MEN ARE DOING IN CANADA.—While a few disaffected individuals among our colored brethren in one or two little country towns, self-styled the colored people of Canada, are "fretting and fuming," the people—are busy at work honestly trying to support themselves by day labor, trades, "turning a penny in trade," or farming. Our farmers are planting, clearing, tending crop, sympathizing with distress at home and praying for the slaves in chains, and God's blessings upon the poor. The Raleigh Plaine are being settled by earnest men, industry keeps up a musical buzzing throughout the country, and in town the working bees are preparing to store away. Men and women are gardening and planting who never dreamed of the necessity before, all seeming intent upon keeping out the unwelcome intrusions of two formidable enemies, a cold winter and supernatuated beggars.

Last winter were blest with "revivals," among black and white, which are good enough in their place, but very little if anything else, with no abatement of intolerance, ignorance, mendicancy, nor any other of the evils that should, would and will flee, when the right spirit is abroad. Taking more forethought, already two new singing schools are open under Messrs. Johnson & Day, and we may safely predict some sterling lectures and other literary efforts to alternate with the other wintry meetings, and thereby improve the head and heart, as well as the heels of the community.—M.A. S.C.—*Provincial Freeman.*

SLAVERY IN THE DUTCH COLONIES.—The Government of the Netherlands, it appear by the advices of the Columbia, is taking steps to secure the abolition of slavery in the Dutch Colonial possessions. The project of a law has been submitted to the States General, proposing to emancipate the slaves in the Dutch West Indies, paying their owners an indemnity of about thirty-four million guilders—equivalent to very nearly thirteen millions of dollars. The number of slaves in the colonies cannot be very great, as their entire population is not much more than a hundred thousand. The project of emancipation has not been very much agitated, either in Holland or the Colonies—but it is the general desire of most of the owners to have their slaves made free, provided they can be indemified for the loss of their services.

ANOTHER NUT FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.—The Lewisburg Chronicle says: Uncle Willis, who a few years ago purchased himself from his mistress, Miss Sarah Fraser, and afterwards moved to the State of Ohio, has returned, disgusted with a free State and its people, resolved to be again sold into slavery, if not permitted to remain here and enjoy his freedom. He says he would rather be sold to the worst sort of a master than be required to go back to Ohio. He describes the colored population there as in a state of utter destitution, and advises his colored friends to stay in Virginia, if they would be cared for.—*The (Richmond) South.*

This nut is by no means a hard one to crack.—"Uncle Willis" is either a very shrewd negro, who is watching for an opportunity to take off some of his relatives on the Underground Railroad—a beloved wife or child, perhaps—or a worthless, degraded fellow, who has no appreciation of the blessings of freedom. If the slaveholders believe his story of the "destitution" and misery of the negroes of Ohio, why don't they send some of their slaves as missionaries, to persuade them to emigrate to Virginia and share the blessings and delights of bondage?—*A. S. Standard.*

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SALEM, OHIO, AUGUST 29, 1857.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The *Fifteenth* Anniversary of the WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held at *Alliance, Stark County, Ohio,* commencing at 10 A. M., on Saturday, the 5th of September, and remaining in session several days.

Every succeeding year brings with it new evidence of the strength of the slave power, and records new instances of its manifold aggressions.—And this, not because there is not at the North power enough to successfully resist its encroachments, but because the anti-slavery feeling of the people has been made to subserve the purposes of those whosemeasure of moral duty is limited by mistaken views of political expediency. State Rights are here utterly ignored, and State laws are trampled under foot by authority of United State's Judges If Ohio and the entire West is ever to be restored to freedom, if the doctrine of State Sovereignty is ever to again live and general usurpation die, all this must be wrought out, not by the effort of compromising, union-saving politicians, but by the labor of uncompromising and Radical Abolitionists.

We invite all those who love the slave better than party, who reverence principle more than power, to meet with us at Alliance for the accomplishment of this great purpose. Not only do we hope that the West will come up in its strength, but we also have an expectation that ANNY K., and STEPHEN S. FOSTER, together with other of our Eastern friends will be present.

BENJ. S. JONES, *Rec., Sec'y.*

OUR ANIVERSARY—CONVENTIONS.

Our Anniversary is near at hand. Mr. Pillsbury will be present as also Mr Foss of New Hampshire, Mrs. Coleman of New York and we are not with out hope also of seeing Mr. Charles Lenox Remond, and his sister, Miss Sarah Remond. These, together with Mr and Mrs. Foster, whose names we have previously announced, will, in connection with some of our Western friends, commence at the Anniversary a series of vigorous anti-slavery labors in Conventions and public meetings. For the last two years our anti-slavery labors have been comparatively few in the West, but it gives us great pleasure now to state, that they will be this fall revived and prosecuted with new vigor. We need the hearty co-operation of every friend of the slave at this time. We need your money to carry forward these operations; and in this season of unprecedented abundance, you will surely be found ready to give it liberally. We need your presence and counsel at the Anniversary. Shall we not have it? We need your co-operation and labors at home, when these public laborers shall visit your town or locality. Often much of the good of conventions is lost by the lack of sympathy and aid among the professed friends of the cause where they are held. Will you not—we mean *every abolitionist who reads or hears this paragraph read*—now begin to make your arrangements of business so as to have time to give us, vigorously and efficiently, the helping hand in this campaign.

Another request. Will the abolitionists in every ocality where they want a meeting or convention, please without delay, make known their wishes by letter to the editor of the Bugle. Such communications would materially help us in arranging the series of conventions which will be held. There are many places where such meetings have never been held, which might be now visited with profit. Let us know of them by those acquainted with their circumstances and wants. We cannot of course visit all places we would desire, but by *hearing from all*, we can so arrange the conventions as best to accommodate the necessities of the greatest number. We repeat, *let us hear from you without delay, and prepare yourselves for vigorous co-operation at the Anniversary and immediately subsequent thereto.*

MARRIAGE OF SLAVES.—The clergy of the Slave States, who are not utterly destitute of all conscience, have rather a difficult task to perform, to acquit themselves of their obligations to the slaveholders and to their own consciences in the question of marriage of slaves. Some of the South Carolina clergyman are now engaged in resolving these difficulties. At the late Convention of the Episcopal Church in South Carolina, it was resolved that "in consideration of the many and serious difficulties arising out of the marriage relation among slaves, and the perplexing questions which thus force themselves upon christian men and especially upon christian ministers, a committee of seven be appointed to prepare a report, defining when and in what circumstances a clergymanmay lawfully unite any two slaves in marriage." We shall wait to see whether they adopt the course recomended by a New England slave-holder of early times, to "*marry them just a leetle.*" We see no other way of compromising.

THE RIGHTS OF COLORED MEN.—The State of Maine, has through her supreme judges decided that colored men are citizens of the State in defiance of the dictum of Judge Taney. They have secured to them the exercise of the right of suffrage which they have always enjoyed under the constitution of that State. Maine and Louisiana permit their colored citizens to vote, but Republican Ohio grants no such favors to "niggers". Speaking on this subject, one of our exchanges says:

"It is not alone in the State of Maine, or the Northern States generally, that the question of negro suffrage is a matter of interest. It is well known that in the French and Spanish colonies, the white fathers of colored children have been much more mindful of the ties of paternity than in those colonies settled by the English. These fathers have always considered themselves bound to make some provision for their colored children, and hence it happened that when Louisiana was ceded to the United States there was a considerable number of planters having more or less African blood in their veins, who, under the treaty of cession, acquired the rights of citizenship. In some districts these colored voters are so numerous as to hold the balance of power, and as they have had the power and good fortune to vote of late years with the Democratic party, they now find a zealous defense of their right of voting in active members of that party which, throughout the Northern States, deny, on the strength of the Dred Scott decision, that colored men have any right to vote."

CARRYING OUT THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

The General Land Office has decided against the pre-emption claim of a colored man to 160 acres of land in Wisconsin, taking the ground of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case that a free negro of the African race, whose ancestors were brought to this country and sold as slaves, is not a citizen within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States. This decision of the Land Office applies to the other similar cases pending.

The next step of our magnanimous Democracy will probably be to prohibit colored men from *buying* land. They must do this, or they will not succeed in utterly crushing out, as is their purpose, all manhood from our colored inhabitants.

This decision is different from one given under Pierce's Administration. In November of last year Isaiah Lawrence of New York addressed Governor Marcy inquiring if he, a colored man, could preempt government lands in Minnesota, the same as white persons could. The letter was referred to the Department of the Interior, and Secretary McClelland replied:

"I have to state that there is nothing in the laws of the United States which could prevent you as a free man of African descent from settling upon public land in the Territory of Minnesota, and acquiring a right of preemption."

In conformity with this he went to the Territory, and the Register at Stillwater concluding, we suppose, that he had no rights which the white man was bound to respect, refused to allow him the right of preemption. He wrote again to the new Secretary of the Interior, referring to the letter of his predecessor, and asking him to confirm it. The letter was written in June; but the Secretary has not condescended to reply. But the Question is now settled in most approved slave-driving style. The Union is probably saved. But lest this decision of the Land Office should not suffice, the directors of affairs at the Patent Office at Washington, last week, dismissed five colored Messengers in conformity with the principles established in the Dred Scott Decision. It will probably be necessary bye and bye to dismiss the colored boot blacks at Washington. Judge Taney has evidently inaugurated a great social as well as political revolution.

While the dignitaries at Washington are thus faithfully carrying out the principles of the great judicial decision of the age, the Virginia slave-drivers are busily cooperating in the same patriotic purpose. The *Richmond Enquirer* is now publishing a series of articles "*on the necessity of removing or reducing to slavery the free negroes of the commonwealth.*" In discussing these topics the writer quotes from the Constitution of the State which empowers the Legislature to pass laws for the "*relief of the Commonwealth*" from this population, "*by removal or otherwise.*" It will at once be seen, says the writer, that from the phraseology employed an almost absolute and unlimited power in the premises is vested in the Legislature. They are authorised to relieve the Commonwealth of the population "by removal or otherwise," with no restriction or limitation as to manner or means.

He then proceeds to condemn previous legislative action as unavailing because it did not compel the removal. Speaking of the law appropriating $30,000 annually to this object he says:—

"And even this gigantic enactment, this *labor mentis*, is nugatory and ineffectual for any appreciable or practicable good; for it only provides for the removal of such free negroes as wish to leave, and only appropriates for the purpose "money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated," which, one slightly acquainted with the financial operations and condition of our treasury for the last five years, will readily imagine must have been a very inconsiderable sum."

The writer adds:

A great evil, that has been growing for years, sending its vicious roots into society, cannot be removed at once. Full time must be taken—care and patience must be exercised. It takes years to build our railroads—the James River and Kanawha Canal may not be finished in the next half century—yet, if it had not been commenced we should not have been as near its completion as we are. We are often fully repaid by commencing a work though it be never finished. So in respect to the removal of our free negro population. The State will be amply compensated by any effort at their removal, (and by "removal" we do not simply mean transportation out of the State, but include every means by which *they shall cease to be free negroes in the State*, whether by enslavement or transportation,) though she should ultimately fail. For, if we do not get rid of all, we shall be rid of some. Even that would be a consummation devoutly to be desired. Upon the Legislature of Virginia the Constitution has imposed the duty of legislating for the relief the Commonwealth from free negroes. It is to our Legislature then that we must turn. Let the people demand that they shall commence—*commence* legislation (that is the chief obstable and most important point) for ridding the State of this great and crying evil. No matter how they commence, but only let them commence, and begin in earnest.

What if they commence wrong? Will they not have commenced, and can they not get right as they proceed? They seldom ever do commence right in any case, if we are to judge from the number of repeals and amendments that cumber our statute books, relative to matters of the most ordinary character.—It will not be expected of them to leap from conception to perfection in working out so difficult a problem as the question of removal. Only let them take chalk in hand and go to the *black-board*—the *people* will help them work out the sum. If they can not get the answer, let them come as close to it as they can. Then they will have done their duty.

In view of what we have said, we think the ball of removal and relief may be set in motion by the united force of the following measures:—1st. Voluntary removal. 2nd. Compulsory removal. 3d Voluntary enslavement. 4th. Compulsory enslavement. We say a law can be made by a union of these measures, which, by a gradual operation for the next fifteen years, will relieve old Virginia of the free negro curse. We shall, therefore, only state, substantially, what such a law should provide. First and foremost, the fiat should go forth that the free negroes are to be gotten rid of—that *free negroes*, as such, can no longer remain in the Commonwealth. This, they should be made to understand and believe, by advertisement and personal notice given them in all the counties of the State.—Let them be convinced that as *free* negroes they will no longer be allowed to reside in Virginia, and *necessity* will reconcile them to the fate of leaving this State or of becoming slaves. The certainty of an event prepares men to meet and to bow to it. A period of three or four years should be allowed for all who will voluntarily leave the State, to do so. At the expiration of this period, let all the free negroes between 12 and 55 be hired out in the counties in which they reside, (so that they may be near their families,) in order that a fund may be thus raised for their removal.

The census of 1850 shows the number of free negroes in Virginia to be 53,829. There were of this number 32,731 between the ages of 10 and 50, or of an age to be hired out. Mr. Rutherfoord, in the speech to which we have alluded, thinks that of those between 10 and 50 there are, probably, mothers with young children and others to the number of 7,731, whom the overseers of the poor, or those conducting the hiring, in the discretion to be allowed them, might determine not to hire out. "There would thus remain for hire 25,000. The average hire of negroes is now nearer to $100 than to $50. It may be safely assumed that, after deducting the overseers' commissions and the expenses incidental to the hiring, the net produce of their hire would be $50 *per capita*.—At this rate, for 25,000, there would be received by the overseers for the first year, the sum of $1,250,000."—Our quotation marks include Mr. Rutherfoord's estimate, which, for the present, we will adopt.

Certainly not more than half of the enormous sum of $1,250,000 would be necessary for the annual support of such of the free negroes as could not be hired out. The balance of that sum, accruing as it would, to greater or less extent, in all of the counties of the State, could be administered by the County Courts, and under this direction, for the removal annually of as many free negroes as it (the sum) might be adequate to dispose of. In the meantime, while all this was going on, the number of free negroes, under the operations of the law we propose, would be constantly diminishing in the State, in consequence of many voluntarily leaving the State rather than go to work, or voluntarily selecting their masters and becoming slaves, in preference to being hired out, or being compelled to leave the Commonwealth. By the measures we propose, the alternative of voluntary removal or enslavement would be presented to them, on the one hand, and compulsory removal or enslavement on the other. They would have to make their selection.—Apart from the money accruing from their hire, the fund arising from the sale of those selecting their masters and voluntarily going into slavery, could be used for their removal. To this we might add the appropriation made by the Legislature in 1853, (which sum has never taken fifty free negroes heretofore out of the State, because the bill appropriating it had not, as we now recommend, a coercive feature,) which, with the fund of the Colonization Society, would, altogether, give us money enough, within fifteen years, to remove annually as many free negroes as would be convenient and desirable; for it would not be desirable to remove them too rapidly.

Thus the pious, Missionary, Colonization Society, is to become the welcomed auxiliary in this inhuman process for the extermination or enslavement of a large class of persons.

Another correspondent of the same paper writes:

I have read with much pleasure the communication of "Ollin," in your paper of the 4th, and entirely agree with him in the propriety and necessity of either reducing into slavery or expelling from the State all free negroes who may be now among us or who may be hereafter liberated. They are a worthless and degraded set, of no value to themselves or the community and of great injury to the negroes. And as slavery is a fixed institution with us, which we intend to protect, defend and extend, it becomes the solemn duty of the Legislature to exercise its whole power in throwing around it every shield, and of increasing its usefulness and value by the removal of every obstacle in its way.

In this county they are more numerous than in many parts of Eastern Virginia, and many of them educated and acquainted with the Northern States which they frequently visit. The effect of it is so sensibly felt upon the black slave population, that it is almost impossible for us to get along with the institution. If we speak harshly to our negroes it is the signal for a runaway, and we become so annoyed with the state of affairs, as frequently to wish that there were none among us. If the free negroes are allowed to remain and temper with our slaves much longer, Western Virginia will become virtually a free country, and it behooves the people of Eastern Virginia to take this matter into serious consideration and unite with us in our efforts to preserve the institution. The laws on the subject of free negroes are so loosely executed in many of our counties, that they amount to a mere nullity.

In this county, a free negro, by the name of James Peters, has just returned to Harrisonburg, after a residence of near five years in the District of Columbia, where he has been at College. Who can estimate the injury that single negro may not do by his conversation and conduct? My object in writing this piece is simply to assure "Ollin" and others in Eastern Virginia, that the name of those in Western Virginia who concur with him in his views, is "Legion," and that we will come up to act with him in the next Legislature. Let him, therefore, keep the ball in motion, and arouse the Eastern people to a sense of the necessity of speedy action.

DISGRACEFUL.

The Republican Wing of the Constitutional Convention of Minnesota, now in session has by a majority vote disfranchised the colored people of the Territory. It makes a white skin an indispensable qualification for the exercise of the right of suffrage. Such cowardly, bastard Republicanism in no whit better than the Sham Democracy whose despotism it decries. The *Minnesota Republican* condemns this cowardice in a manly way. It says:

What do we see? A majority of the Republican Delegates to a Convention called on purpose to frame an organic law for the establishment of justice and for securing the blessings of liberty, lose sight of their noble mission and their oft-repeated principles, so far as to make a man's right to self-government depend on the color of his skin! And what is it for? Why, the Taney Democrats have appealed to the base prejudice born of slavery, which sneers at the black man's manhood, and the Republicans were too cowardly to battle with that prejudice, and so surrendered to it, and avowed their own participation in it, thus bearing false witness against themselves, and making themselves responsible for what they admit to be wrong.

"But the Buchaniers," it is said, "have raised this *cry of nigger! nigger! nigger!* and we must take the wind out of their sails!" And so to save yourselves from defeat, did you think it best to go over to the enemy! Not for the world would you dishonor yourselves by joining the seceeding minority Convention in its council chamber sittings; but have you not joined it in a worse sense, by stepping upon its platform of intolerance inhumanity and oppression? Wherein can their Constitution be more pro-slavery than yours? We fear it would take a very long row of such Republicans to stand up against the encroachments of Southern slavery, and restore the American government to the principles of '76.

It is true the people will be invited to vote on this question, and are at liberty to strike out the odious provision; but we cannot see that the Convention thereby dodges the responsibility of its insertion.

Honor is due the large minority who fought against this folly with all their might. Among the members from the Eleventh District, who were true to their principles, we observe the names of Bates, Messer and Hayden; and it is probable that others, whose activity we do not know, deserve the same credit.

The first Republican Convention ever held in Minnesota, included the following in its declaration of principles:

"*No civil disabilities on account of* COLOR, BIRTH-PLACE or RELIGIOUS BELIEF!"

It is for the rank and file—the people, to see to it that the party does not drift away from that land-mark of justice and true democracy. Better a thousand times that we remain in a minority than purchase success by abandonment of principle.

We recognise no such authority in any Convention, even though it be dubbed "Constitutional." But we do say, that if Republicans are afraid to commit themselves without reserve to the simple doctrine that all men have natural and equal rights, and that governments exist for the protection of those rights, deriving their sole powers from the consent of the governed, the party has a spinal complaint which will cripple all its efforts to deliver this land from the curse of pro-slavery domination.

Speaking of the *Bugle* and of the duty of Western Abolitionists towards it, the Anti-Slavery Standard says:

The *Anti-Slavery Bugle* completed its twelfth volume with its last weeks issue. Commenced under difficulties and discouragements which would have appalled persons of ordinary courage and self devotion, it has "fought the good fight" of liberty with an unflagging zeal, an indomitable patience, a fearless bravery, which have ever made it a terror to the enemies of the cause and an efficient ally of its friends. It has exerted a widely beneficient influence in Ohio, and done no small amount of good in some other Western States. During the last year it has had to struggle with severe financial difficulties, so that its friends have been seriously apprehensive that a necessity might arise for its discontinuance, but we trust the Western Anti-Slavery Society, at its approaching annual meeting, will place it above pecuniary embarrassment and adopt efficient measures for increasing its circulation and thereby augmenting its influence.

NEW ENGLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

LYNN, MASS., August 18th 1857.

DEAR FRIEND ROBINSON: No Gifts or Graces are more needed in our conflict, than Faith and Patience. With them, we may be invincible—without them, we are nothing. To abolish Slavery, may not be our work. For aught we know, that may be reserved for our children's children. Still, our past in the grand result, may be just as indispensible as though its fulfilment were to-morrow.

Ten thousand conditions must be fulfilled to produce a Rose—ten thousand times ten thousand, perhaps, to achieve a Revolution. And every one important, nay, indispensible. Of these last, perhaps are we. Our individual contribution and cooperation, are just as needful to abolish slavery in the next century, as though it were to be next year. But to labor perseveringly and to suffer patiently for such an end, without the remotest prospect that either we or our children will witness the triumph, demands a kind and degree of confidence in God and his laws, which few probably ever reach.

The faith and fortitude of our Revolutionary Fathers, was very unlike that of those who now erect their statues and rear their monuments.—Much of our Patriotism would have been Toryism in those times. And yet, had the oppressions of the British King and Parliament been half as unjust and unrighteous as we new suffer at the hand of our southern taskmasters and tyrants, probably there would have been no Tories, and Arnold himself might have had a statue as well as Warren and Washington.

It is easy now to glorify the deeds of those days. The revolution is popular, and costs nothing.—Dancing girls can bring the last stones to complete Bunker hill monument, when all other means are exhausted. The Dulcet Eloquence of Everett can be petrified into a colossal Pillar to the memory of Washington. That same Everett was once Governor of Massachusetts. Then he declared his readiness to buckle on his knapsack and march to the rescue of the slaveholders, should their slaves imitate Washington, and strike a blow for liberty and Life. That is the same Everett too, who suggested to the Legislature, that Anti-slavery meetings should be decreed *unlawful assemblies!* Had he lived in Revolutionary times, is there any doubt where he would have stood? Had it been in his power, would not the tyrants then as now have been successful even had it cost the necks of every Adams and Otis who ever made the walls of Faneuil Hall to quake with their Eloquence!!

Give any Cause the applause and approval of the multitude, and its triumph is speedy as well as sure. And when its success is achieved and acknowledged, there will be no want of historians and panegyrists, to blazon the heroism and the honors of its once despised champions. And to have descended from Garrison, or even from his humblest supporters, will one day be counted a higher distinction than to have signed the Declaration of Independence, or led the Forlorn Hope in the conflict of seventeen hundred seventy-six.

But now is our trial hour. Now is our hour of darkness. "No Cross, no Crown" was the motto of Wm. Penn—"No Cross, no Crown" has been the experience of every brave follower of him who hung on Calvary. And it is "*for the least of all his brethren,*" yes, the very least, that we now seek to secure the right to Life and Liberty, the gift and glory of immortality.

Never before, was mortal man hated, as is the slave in this country. Ages ago it was said, "whom we most injure those we most hate." Never was man injured, as our slave has been; nor so much hated. We hate him because we have injured him. We hate him that he is a slave. We hate him for the color of his skin. We hate him for the crisp of his hair. We hate him for the form of his features, we hate him for the odor from his body. We hate him that he is ignorant, when we have made him so; we hate him that he is degraded, when we keep him so. Our Supreme Court declares "he has no rights that the white man is bound to respect," our church sets its "Negro Pew" in the sanctuary; it sets it at the Sacramental Table; it sets in the Grave yard, and why not in the kingdom of heaven!! Well might our slaves cry, in the words of the Lamenting prophet, "was ever sorrow like unto my sorrow!"

Such are those for whose deliverance, elevation, and salvation we now labor and pray. They are not Greece, Poland, Hungary nor Italy. Those, our whole country could bless, has blessed, at least with its sympathy; sometimes with more "material aid." Even the scattered fragments of our Indian Tribes share deeply in the popular regard. The Government has its Indian Bureau, with its numerous corps of Commissioners and agents.—The Church has her Missions to the "Red men," and counts her schools and her converts among them, like the drops of the Morning. But not so the slave. "No man cared for my soul," mourned the Judean Minstrel: no man cares for ours, echoes back the bondman.

Here then, is the work of the abolitionists.—And in its faithful performance alone, must be their only present reward. "Here is the Patience of the Saints. Let him that readeth understand." For just in proportion as the Slave is hated, just in that proportion will his faithful friends be hated, for his sake; until they shall learn the mighty meaning of the words, "remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them." "If ye love them that love you, what reward have ye? If ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others?" The publicans do this, and it costs nothing. Neither Greece nor Poland, neither Kossuth nor Mazzini, neither starving Ireland, nor the fast dissolving Indian Tribes, can test the virtue or religion of our country and times. Inasmuch as ye did it not to the slave, the hunted hated slave, the black, imbruted slave, ye did it not to the least of my brethren! And so "*ye did it not to me.*"

Thus is revealed to us the Faith and Fortitude, the Patience and Perseverance which those must attain, who go into our conflict and endure unto the end. No wonder we are few. When were the noble and the faithful in such a warfare other than few? Nor is it strange, if we seem to grow less. This too may be part of the Divine economy.

Our mission may be to wait as well as work. To labor with results at hand, is easy. Seed-time and harvest are not so far disjoined, as to gain the heart of the husbandman. But in the moral world, there are "century plants" always in germination. The seeds scattered by Moses and Isaiah, are not yet all come to the sickle. And every word spoken or deed done to-day, may be still in blossom, when future Layards shall exhume the Ruins of New York like Nineveh, and grave antiquarians from Australia shall search the shores of the Hudson and the debris of the Mississippi, to find traces of a once flourishing civilization. Let us be ever mindful of this; and in hope and patience, always possess our souls.

Yours and the Bugle's for the slave's sake,

PARKER PILLSBURY.

A DISTRESSED SLAVEHOLDER.

Our readers will find in the extract from Wendell Phillips' speech in another column a reference to the hopeful state of interest on the question of freedom in Yale College. All abolitionists will of course rejoice with Mr. P. at this favorable omen. But while abolitionists rejoice slaveholders are filled with tribulation at the fact. One slaveholding graduate gives vent to his grief and trials in the columns of the Richmond Enquirer. He says:

I graduated at Yale College in 1847; and, in accordance with a time honored custom, and a usage which does honor to human nature, I recently undertook a long and fatiguing journey, and no inconsiderable inconvenience to myself in regard to my private matters, and when in the enjoyment of but indifferent health, from Tennessee to New Haven, there to meet my classmates after an absence of ten years, and to renew friendships contracted in the most genial time of my life, which can never be effaced from my memory, and which, in my case, are certainly warmer than those contracted at any subsequent period, I have been looking forward to this meeting with pleasing anticipations, for years, and it determined, If I possibly could, to be present. Judge then of my deep regret, mortification and disgust, when on my arrival at New Haven I learned that charles Sumner had been invited to deliver an oration nominally before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, but in reality, before the public at large, and that upon his declension, Wendell Phillips had been invited, and had accepted. I presume there is no doubt that the faculty of Yale could have prevented this but they not only failed to do it, but so far as I am aware, never uttered one word in opposition to it. I am informed that it was done principally through the instrumentality of the Rev. Mr. Dutton, pastor of the North Church, rendered famous both himself and his Church by the Sharpe's rifle meeting.

In addition to this, on the night succeeding the day on which Wendell Phillips oration was delivered, at a class supper partaken of by members of which President Woolsey was invited as a compliment, in consequence of ours being the class which graduated after he was made President, Dr. (President Woolsey) even, on such an occasion as that, could not refraid from expressing his hatred to Southern slavery. He said, that although he was a conservative, yet he must acknowledge that he was an anti slavery man, and that having been led recently in the performance of his duties as instructor to examine the history of the decline of the Roman Empire, he was satisfied, from the baneful effects of slavery he had there seen, that nature he would be more anti slavery than ever. Notwithstanding he said that he did not suffer the subject to be introduced in College, yet it seems strange that he could banish it from College, and could keep silent on such an occasion as that, and that too, when every one seemed desirous of speaking, and that all other subjects that could possibly absorb the overflowing feelings of joy naturally aroused by the meeting of friends after years of absence. Not the slightest allusion to slavery was made during the whole evening by any one present. As for myself, I was afraid to mention the subject at all, for fear that I should discover that some of my classmates were Black Republicans, and the discovery would alter my feelings towards them.

Yale cannot be otherwise than natioal, when insult to her Southern graduates. Had she a Southern Graduates the case would be different, but she has educated us of the South, when we were slaveholders, as well as now, and she has a right to cast us off; to say to us: "My graduates North of Mason and Dixon's line are my children, but you, South of that line, have brought disgrace on me by holding slaves; you are not my children, I know you not."

We shall now be compelled, in self defence, to do that which we ought to have done long ago, educate our sons exclusively at Southern Colleges, and if the parents of the few Southern students who are now at Yale, can suffer them to remain there now, they have different notions from mine of what is due to self-respect.

TENNESSEE.

SLAVERY IN ILLINOIS.

Some of the Democrats of Illinois have already commenced advocating the introduction of Slavery into that state. The Mattoon Gazette publishes in Southern Illinois, urges arguments for the same are as follows:

"We are one of those that utterly discredit the idea that the presence of slaves works an injury to the whites, or that the presence of free negroes, enjoying political and social privileges, is at all beneficial. We candidly and firmly believe that if Illinois were a slave State the best men of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, and even States further South, would be here as soon as they could remove their families, and the prosperity of Illinois would be made to smile as a lovely garden. We have seen the best class of men come to the State, admire it with enthusiasm, but return to their homes because they could not bring their whole families with them.

"The question comes up squarely to every business man in Illinois: Which would you rather do, make slaves of your family, or provide a comfortable home for some of the enslaved African race? It is a clear case that when Illinois removed slave labor out of her limits, she voluntarily opened upon the white females of Illinois a life of unmitigated drudgery unsuited to the tender and physical capacity of a large majority of them, and drove from our midst a people peculiarly adapted to such services, whitlout introducing them in the slightest degree. When will the days of practical benevolence arrive, when we shall have done with this eternal empty profession of mock philanthropy, when it will not be considered emancipation to offer inducements to the slave traders of the South to buy the negroes of Missouri and send them South in chain gangs."

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.—A recent traveller in Brazil says "that slavery is doomed to Extinction in that country. "The effectual breaking up of the African slave-trade is but the precursor of a more important step. The demand for labor will be supplied by immigrants from Germany, Portugal, the Azores, and Madeira, and the negroes will be disposed of by a wise system of colonization."

SLAVERY IN CONNECTICUT.—A gentleman writes from Stonington, Ct., to the editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard as follows:

"There is here at present a man—a native of the place—from the 'sunny South,' who has brought with him three live 'things' (no of them adults). Whether he is a member in regular standing, of the Congregational Church, or only an attendant upon its public services, I cannot tell. The fact that he has slaves has made him rather notorious, but no one dare say or do anything. This is northern slaveholding. I don't suppose his conscience will be greatly disturbed, as the pastor is a very judicious man and the recipient of a fat salary; and you know it will not do for a minister to meddle with politics."

THE COMPENSATION CONVENTION.

This Convention got up by Mr. Elihu Burritt, with a view of securing emancipation by the purchase of the slaves, was held in Cleveland this week, commencing on the 25th inst. We were present during a part of the preliminary meeting on Tuesday and during the forenoon of Wednesday. It was announced that one thousand persons had signed the Call, citizens of various States. The attendance was respectable in numbers, though what portion were members of the Convention we are unable to say. Those having the direction of affairs were eminently conservative and seemed resolved at all hazards, to be on good terms with the slaveholders, as of course was desirable in order to drive a good bargain with them for their slaves. The only active persons in the Convention who have hitherto been known as abolitionists, were Gerrit Smith, Rev. John Rankin of Ripley, Brown county, Ohio.

The officers of the preliminary meeting were Dr Elliott of Indianapolis, and Rev. Mr. Charles W. Denison, formerly an active Abolitionist, but more recently known as a Federal office-holder and a Know-Nothing editor. The official proceedings of the first day were confined to the appointment of committees for the permanent organization of the Convention. Much of the time however was occupied in deciding who were to be considered entitled to participate in the proceedings, and whether the call necessarily pledged those who signed it to the principles of compensation to the masters. There seemed quite a number of persons present, who were in rather an enquiring state of mind; who were desirous to participate in the meeting, but were not ready to make the necessary pledge for compensation. Some were disposed to pay the slaves, but this the President informed them would not entitle them to membership. It was the masters they contemplated paying. Others thought the North was entitled to an offset in the settlement on account of her losses in money and morals, and that the increase in the price of land consequent upon emancipation, would be an ample equivalent for the slaveholders' ballance against the North. The Rev. Secretary Denison, with that easy virtue which has characterised his anti-slavery history, thought that all these and any other "truck and dicker" arrangements which persons might be disposed to make and call compensation would entitle them to sign the call as compensationists.) To this trifling however, on the subsequent day, both Messrs. Burritt and Smith administered a severe rebuke. The discussion at length was stopped by the decision of the Chairman, that only those who had signed the call could be permitted to participate in the meeting until its permanent organization, when, perhaps, the courtesy of the meeting might extend the privilege of discussion to outsiders. Soon after this discussion the meeting adjourned till the next day.

On Wednesday morning the meeting was permanently organized by appointing Rev. Dr. Hopkins of Massachusetts, President, with several Vice Presidents, whose names we cannot recall, and Rev. C. W. Denulson of New York, Dr. Elliot of Indiana, and Mr. Keeler of Ohio Secretaries.

Mr. Burrit followed with a resolution referring to the removal of slavery as a thing desirable, affirming the duty of all classes, North and South, to participate in the work, and affirming the claims of the slave-holders to a "fair and honorable compensation" for their slaves emancipated.

We have no report of the proceedings and cannot give the resolution in its own language. It was followed by a speech from the mover, in which he calculated the average cash value of the slaves per head, and presented two or three plans which he deemed feasible for their purchase. In our impression of the speech we could not but sympathise with the feeling of a friend, who exclaimed in the midst it, "How heartless! That man should learn to feel that God and human souls are greater than dollars." If men are going into the slave trade, even for emancipation, we suppose these business details must be looked to; but then we cannot help an involuntary shudder as they affix their market price upon men, women and babes. We could not help something of the feeling of abhorrence during Mr. Burritt's speech which we have before felt when watching the public sale of slaves in Nashville and New Orleans.

Mr. Burrit was followed by Gerrit Smith, who approved of "the central principle" of the Resolution and the speech which sustained it, but proposed several amendments. He thought that while they respected the rights of slaveholders they should also respect themselves and their own convictions, and should by all means in this resolution characterize slavery, a thing the resolution had entirely failed to do. One of his amendments therefore designated slavery as "——— and inhuman," one of the adjectives we have forgotten. Mr. Burrit rose quite troubled, the omission, evidently had not been without purpose. He said such adjectives were perhaps in place with other anti-slavery men and on anti-slavery platforms, but not in this. The insertion would do injury. Their business was with the compensation question and matters appertaining to it, and he very earnestly and repeatedly "entreated his esteemed and venerated friend" to withdraw his amendment, and not place the Convention in the position of condemning slavery in such terms. This entreaty was seconded very earnestly by Mr. Secretary Denison, who added to the entreaty of Mr. Burritt that if Mr. S. must insist upon such condemnation of Slavery, that at least he would oblige them by not inserting it in this resolution, but would embody it in one by itself. But as Mr. S. continued to think that this was the very place for his adjectives, Mr. Burritt desired they might be substituted by the declaration that slavery was a moral and *political* evil. Mr. Smith said that if that change would satisfy them he would cheerfully make it, as to his mind, the condemnation conveyed by it was more severe and comprehensive than the language he had himself chosen. The amendments were accepted by the Convention.

The chair announced in answer to inquiries that none were entitled to vote or speak in the convention who were not pledged to the compensation principle by signing the call; Mr. Smith then proposed that the convention listen for a time to any persons opposed to the measure who may be disposed to present their views. The proposition was adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Smith urged Mr. Burritt to present his plan in detail to the convention that they might have ample time for its consideration. Mr. B replied that he did not wish to present details further than he had already done, at this stage of public sentiment in regard to it. Mr. Smith then proceeds to give his plan of which our memory will not permit us to attempt a statement, except of two particulars. The masters he thought should be entitled to recieve $225, per head and the slaves $25, each on emancipation.

We learn that in the afternoon Mr. A. Pryne of Ravenna and Mr. Watkins of Rochester N. Y. associate Editor of F. Douglass' Paper made very able speeches in opposition to the measure proposed by the convention.

Want of room compells us to omit our comments upon the purpose and character of this meeting. But our readers can judge for themselves.

VALUABLE COUNSEL

The New York Tribune counsels the pro-slavery theological bodies of the country to accept the following rules. The advice is especially proffered to the Rev. Mr. Quigley and the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, who, as our readers know are about to try Rev. Mr. Long for telling a little wholesome truth of the pro-slavery relations and practices of that body. The Tribune says:

We shall not interfere with the Quigley method of getting rid of Long. On the other hand, we have drawn up a little form, which we cheerfully put at his service, and which may with effect be launched at Long's head at the next meeting of the Conference. It is also quite at the service of other Quigleys. It has cost us no great trouble to prepare it and the consciousness that it may prove servicable to our Southern brethren has amply repaid us for our labor. To tell the truth, it is after all, a musty, affair, the moldy basis of it being over three hundred years old. Why can't we, good Quigley, good Dr. Rose, good Dr. Adams, good Dr. Cox, have Councils of Trent in our day? However, we must come as near to them as we can. If Quigley will but fire the following at Long, we are not certain that Long will not be for long in this world.

"CANON I. If any one shall deny that both the Old Testament and the New Testament sanction, support and recommend slavery; *Anathema sit!*

"CANON II. If any one shall say that adultery fornication, the breeding of children for the sake of selling them, the putting asunder of husband and wife, are contrary to the teachings of the gospel; *Anathema sit!*

"CANON III. If any one shall declare it to be the duty of a Christian minister to preach Love to God and Good-will Toward Men: *Anathema sit!*

"CANON IV. If any one shall assert that branding, whipping, scourging, picking, cathauling, dog hunting and torture of human beings is contrary to the Christian religion: *Anathema sit!*

"CANON V. If any one shall undertake to prove that a system of labor which has proved ruinous in a State must of necessity, prove ruinous in a Territory: *Anathema sit!*

"CANON VI. If any one shall declare a laborer to be worthy of his hire: *Anathema sit!*"

There is a present for Quigley, for which we charge him nothing. "*Anathema sit*" may be translated into an English word altogether too common beginning with "d", LetQuigley fulminate our formula at the Philadelphia Conference, and Long will be short in a trice.

THE SOUTHERN NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN CONVENTION,—Seems not to meet with universal favor with the Presbyterians of the South. The *American Presbyterian* gives the following facts in relation to the convention.

1. That the place of meeting has been changed, because the Washington ministers are not going into the Convention.

2. The Presbytery of the District of Columbia will not be represented at Richmond.

3. Clinton Presbytery, Mississippi, resolves to hold their connection with the Synod of Mississippi as an independent Synod.

4. Union Presbytery, Tennessee, requires "the acts of said Convention to be submitted to the Presbyteries for their approval or rejection," and resolves, "That as a Presbytery, we will not be bound by any acts passed by said Convention, until approved and adopted by this Presbytery.

5. Holston Presbytery, Tennessee, decides in favor of a National Assembly, but resolves "That if such an Assembly, as contemplated by this Presbytery, cannot be organized, our Commissioners do not commit us to any organization or assembly, preferring to remain as we are at present, and hoping that all the Presbyteries connected with our branch of the Church will do the same, believing that Providence will open the way for us to act at no distant day."

GOT THE PROMISE

Wm. H. Gill, editor of the *Ohio Patriot*, says he has the promise of being appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio. The first and most patriotic duty of a United States Marshal is to play the blood hound—to hunt, catch and take back to bondage fugitive slaves, men women and babes. To the Democratic party of Columbiana, pertains the damning dishonor of furnishing a man for such infamous business; a business beside which burglary and horse-stealing become honorable employments. And Mr. Gill has the endorsement of the most eminent Democrats in Ohio that he is eminently suited to the business of the office. Mr. G. is somewhat ostentatious of these eminent gifts and graces thus certified to, as appears from the following paragraph in his last paper. We have before heard of those who gloried in their shame.

To ease the troubled mind of the Cleveland *Herald* and *Buckeye*, we would inform them that we were not a candidate for Secretary of the last State Convention, having positively refused to be. That we considered it sufficient honor to have been principal Secretary of six Democratic State Conventions in eleven years—that we needed no endorsement to secure an appointment as Marshal, being possessed already of not only the direct endorsement of every leading Democrat of Ohio, Douglas and anti-Douglas, with but two or three exceptions, but having also a direct promise from head-quarters that at the proper time we *shall receive the appointment*. The silly lies of our ebonhin cotemporaries are as shallow and senseless as their predictions.

TWO SLAVES SENTENCED TO BE HUNG, AND FOUR TO BE TRANSPORTED.—Yesterday afternoon, the trial of the six negro men, Ben, Tom, George, Moore, Edmund and Robert, slaves of Mr. William Boulware, charged with assaulting, with intent to kill, their overseer, Mr. John H. Dodd, on the 27th of July last, was brought to a close before the County Court of Henrico, after occupying six days. All the prisoners were found guilty. Marmaduke Johnson, esq., Judge Wm. W. Crump and the Hon. John S. Caskie were assigned as the council of the prisoners, and these gentlemen never labored harder in defence of clients. The examination of the witnesses occupied four days, and on Tuesday last the argument was opened by John B. Young, esq., for the Commonwealth. He was followed in an able and eloquent address by Mr. Johnson, and the day was closed by Judge Crump, in one of his most powerful and telling appeals, in which he handled the evidence and applied the law to it with a master hand. Yesterday morning, the Hon. John S. Caskie closed for the prisoners in an eloquent address of three hours duration, reviewing the case and using his best exertions in behalf of the prisoners. John B. Young then closed for the Commonwealth, answering briefly the points raised by the counsel on the other side, and by expounding the law as applicable to the case.

About 6 o'clock the cause submitted to the Court for decision. (Messrs. Hanes, Baker, Brackett, Dickens and Shepherd being on the bench), who, after retiring and consulting returned and rendered a verdict that they found the prisoners guilty.—Ben and Tom were sentenced to be hung on the 25th of September next, and George, Robert, Moore and Edmund, because of their youth, were sentenced to transportation beyond the limits of the United States.

When Ben and Tom were ordered to stand up and receive their sentence, they both said that they had not intended to kill Mr. Dodd, and had not tried to do so. They received the setence with stoic indifference, neither of them exhibited the slightest emotion at learning that they were to be hung.

The Court then fixed the value of the condemned slaves as follows: Ben, $250; Tom, $850; George, $1,200; Moore, $1,200; Edmund, $1,200; and Robert, $1,200.—*Richmond Dispatch, Aug.* 20.

Miscellaneous Summary.

GREAT BANK FAILURE.

The Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company has failed, it is said for seven or eight million dollars. At their office in New York many of our western Banks have been accustomed to keep their eastern deposits and they will consequently be largely losers. The business of Cincinnati will feel the loss with especial severity. The Cincinnati Gazette says:

In the absence of a full or reliable exhibit, and with private advices from well-informed parties in New York before us, we are forced to believe that the ground upon which we ventured to base a very slender hope, yesterday morning, has been removed, and that nothing now remains but to regard the result as disastrous in all respects, involving stockholders in total loss, and rendering uncertain the prospects of creditors. If the estimate of the Tribune is anything like correct, the result of the business of the New York office must amaze every man, whether interested in the affairs of the Bank or not.

STATE FAIR ITEMS.

The Eighth Annual State Fair of Ohio will commence on Tuesday, the 15th of September next, and will continue four days. the grounds upon which it will be held are immediately North of the Brighton House (Cincinnati,) on the Hamilton Turnpike.

The following railroads will convey passengers to and from Cincinnati, during the Fair, for half the usual rate of charges, and will convey stock and articles for exhibition, free. It may not be improper to state the *modus operandi* of this arrangement in detail, so that no blame may attach to the railroad companies who have so generously volunteered their services for the benefit of the visitor and competitor. Before entering the car the passenger must purchase of the ticket agent an excursion ticket to and from the Fair, for which he will pay the usual price from that station to Cincinnati, but the excursion ticket entitles the holder to return free of charge. When stock, or other articles for competition, are shipped on the cars, the usual rate of freight must be paid by the shipper to the freight agent, who will give a receipt for the same; at the close of the Fair the Corresponding Secretary will issue certificates to all competitors and exhibitors, which will entitle them to have their stock, or other articles, returned free of charge, and when arrived at the station from which they were shipped the amount advanced for freight will be refunded.

The above arrangements are valid on the following roads: Mad River and Lake Erie, Cincinnati and Chicago, Cleveland and Pittsburg, Cleveland and Mahoning, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, Central Ohio, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Cleveland and Toledo, Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, Little Miami, Xenia and Columbus, Indiana Central, Dayton and Western, Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville, Marietta, Cincinnati and Hillsboro, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton; Ohio and Mississippi, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark, Columbus, Piqua and Indiana, and Steubenville, Newark, and Columbus.

The following roads will convey passengers at half the usual rates of fare, and stock and other articles at half the usual rates of freight: Bellefontaine and Indiana, Cincinnati and Indianapolis—the latter on *special trains only*.

The Covington and Lexington Road will transport stock, &c., at half the usual rates of freight; but will charge the usual rates for passengers.

Exhibitors will find it much to their advantage to have their stock and other heavy articles on the ground the week preceding the Fair. The principal Railroads have heretofore, as a general thing, taken the freight trains off of the roads during the Fair, but if the articles are shipped the preceding week, they will be sure to be there in time, and better arrangements can be made for their exhibition.

The Hotel accommodations of Cincinnati are unsurpassed west of the Alleghanies. Committees have also been appointed to direct visitors to boarding and lodging in private families.

JOHN H. KLIPPART,
Corresponding Secretary.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 19.

The President, a short time ago, recieved a letter from Professor Silliman and others, including several doctors of divinity of New Haven, objecting to employment by him of United States forces to execute the so-called laws of Kansas and assuring him that they will cease not to pray that he may have a proper course of duty pointed out to him, or something to that effect. To this letter the President has just replied briefly but pointedly, denying their premises, and questioning their knowledge of those laws and, after acknowledging their validity, he calmly assures them that, by the help of God, he will enforce them in accordance with his oath of office.

DESTRUCTION OF 1600 BARRELS OF WHISKY.—Last week in Cincinnati an extensive four story brick house fell in with a tremendous crash under the pressure of nearly sixteen hundred barrels of raw whisky, owned and stored in the 2d, 3d and 4th stories of this building by Calvin Fletcher, Esq.

The building was new and had been completed only about six weeks. It was 33 feet front, and 60 feet depth, and four stories high. The building was erected by Casper Geist. On the west side was an eight foot alley, and on the east a three foot passage extending the whole length of the building. A German, named Meyer, employed in the building, says that nearly sixteen hundred barrels of whiskey had been raised up, and piled two tier deep on the second, third and fourth stories, the weight of which has crushed out the side walls and precipitated the four stories into a confused mass of ruins in the cellar.

Elder Hyde says in his book on the Mormons, that a great proportion of the children born in pologamy, at Salt Lake are females and the more wives a man has the greater is the proportion of female children. There is also a fearful mortality among the Mormon children. More children die in Salt Lake City, notwithstanding he salubrity of its climate, than in any other city of its size in the Union. According to their census, the mortality of Utah is next to that of Louisiana, and the large proportion is children. Salt Lake City is therefore nearly as unhealthy as New Orleans. Brig. Young considering the number of his wives, has but a very small family, not over thirty children. His houses are filled with his women, but his children are in their graves.

INTERESTING TO DENTISTS AND THEIR PATIENTS.—Dr. J. B. Francis of Philadelphia has invented what he calls a galvanic forceps, which is intended as a relief to the extracting teeth. It is a combination of the ordinary forceps, with a galvanic arrangement attached, whereby the nerve of the tooth may be charged with a galvanic influence, and its sensibility be suspended. In this condition the extraction will be without the pain usually accompanying the drawing of a tooth in high state of inflamation.—*Evening Post.*

The Democratic platform adopted at Columbus Ohio, has a southern head, Taneyface, crawfish body, bloodhound legs, and split hoofs. How much stump water and strychnine will be required to boost it ahead in October is more than any professor in hydraulics can at present estimate.

We strongly suspect, that the Republicans will give Chase and run the hypocritical Democracy off the track entirely. They will make free use of the Payne-killer.—*Free American.*

One of the most prominent citizens of Missouri—the owner of twenty one grown up slaves, besides their progeny—has offered to emancipate all provided general emancipation could be secured. He knows and says that the rise in real estate, consequent upon the abolition of Slavery in Missouri, would four fold pay for the slaves.

THE EXTRADITION OF BRESLIN.—The Cincinnati Gazette learns that on the 27th of July, Gov. Chase wrote to Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, soliciting that the General Government address the authorities of Canada for the extradition, under the treaty of John G. Breslin, idicted for embezzlement of the public moneys of the State of Ohio; to which, on the 3d day of August, Gen. Cass replied that Mr. Breslin could not be returned under the treaty. Gov. Chase will again submit the subject to the Secretary for reconsideration.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM.—Surrogate Bradford, on Monday, rendered a decision in the Surrogate Court of New York City, on the heirship of the Burdell estate.

The decision is very elaborate and lengthy and concludes by declaring that Mrs. Cunningham is not the widow of Dr. Burdell, and by directing that letters of administration be issued to his next of kin.

The valuation of property in Boston for 1857 is as follows:

Real Estate,	$148,902,200
Personal,	108,291,000
Total,	$257,193,200

The increase in real estate from last year is $5,327,300, or 3 7-10 per cent., and in personal estate $3,144,200, or 3 per cent. The rate of taxation is $8 30 per $1,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—The patent Office report gives an estimate of the vegetable products of the United States for 1856, the leading items of which are as follows:

	VALUE.
Indian Corn,	$300,000,000
Wheat,	274,500,000
Hay and Fodder,	160,000,000
Pasturage,	143,000,000
Cotton,	126,000,000
Oats,	68,000,000
Garden Products,	50,000,000
Potatoes,	41,250,000
Sugar,	35,000,000
Orchard Products;	25,500,000

From the above table it will be seen that if "cotton is king" it has not honestly come by this pre-eminence. The crop of Indian corn in 1856 was more than twice and a half the value of that of cotton, which only ranks as fifth among agricultural products.

"Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace and good will towards men." These words are to be the first message transmitted over the Atlantic telegraph. In the whole body of literature, nothing could be found more sublime and appropriate.

The Iowa Republican State Convention met at Iowa City on the 19th inst, and nominated Gen. R. P. Lowe for Governor, and Orin Farille for Lieut. Governor.

WHIPPING WHITE MEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Sumpter (S. C.) Watchman, states that the Vigilant Society of Florence on the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, recently punished with the lash, two individuals, named Deloe and Cooper, who had been charged with negro trading, stealing etc., and who had notice from the Society to seek their residences in some other quarter. The lash was applied with no light hand, and the recipients immediately took their departure.

A NEW SOUTHERN STATE.—S. Fulsom, a Choctaw, and one of the most prominent of his nation, paid us a visit yesterday. Mr. Fulsom is in favor of having the Indian Territory west of Arkansas, between the Red and the Arkansas rivers, and extending westward to the one hundredth degree of west longitude, organized into a State, and admitted into the Union. We think such a step absolutely necessary for the protection of the South. The Choctaws and Cherokees are slaveholders, and would add another slaveholding State to the Confederacy. The treachery of Buchanan has given Kansas to the North; let the south, before it is too late, create a barrier against this vandal encroachment, which is fast bearing us in. These Indian tribes are better citizens, more advanced in the principles of our government and laws than the people of New Mexico, or the mongrel adventurers from foreign nations and our own, who are to make a free State of Kansas.—*Memphis Enquirer, July* 16.

The current number, (July 17.) of the *Illustrated London News* has a very good engraving of "Mrs. Beecher Stowe,"—Bust in marble, sculptured by Miss S Durant; from the Exhibition of the Royal Academy. It is remarked that the fact that here we have an authoress of world-wide celebrity "done in marble" by a lady sculptor, with an ability fully adequate to render justice to her subjbject, argues a degree of independence and self sufficiency in the "weaker vessels" well calculated to make some of the "lords of the creation" feel rather foolish, and examine their claims to their assumed title. In no public place do the ladies appear to a greater advantage than in the uncompromising sculpture room of the Royal Academy. Besides this bust, "one of the very best of its kind," there is Miss Hosmer's Beatrice Cenci, one of the best statues exhibited". Another lady sculptor, Mrs. M. Thorneycroft, is also there, forming a powerful triad in the Gallery. The critic characterizes and highly commends this fact.

MAN-HUNTING IN NEW JERSEY.—In the "Chapter of Facts," on the first page will be found a brief paragraph from the Belvidere (N. J.) Intelligencer, alluding to a recent unsuccessful attempt to capture four fugitive slaves in that place.—The following extract from the same paper of a later date gives fuller particulars of the occurrence.

"The excitement in this community consequent upon the attempt to return into slavery the fugitives resident in this place, has considerably abated; and has settled down into a feeling of deep indignation against the persons who originated the outrageous proceeding, and we are now able to give fuller particulars of the occurrence. The suspected fugitives were four negroes, one of whom has been a resident of Belvidere for thirty-seven years. The other three having come here early last winter.—That the first named had once been a slave, was known to every one in town, and his friends trusted that his character and high standing as a Christian and a man, would afford him a complete protection in our midst. The other three have only been known as fugitives by vague reports current in town. These reports reached the ears of one John M. Bryan a resident of Belvidere who industriously set himself to work to replenish his depleted exchequer by traffic in human flesh. In the course of his inquiries he learned that the three negroes belonged to the Reybolds of St. Georges, Delaware, and concocted with the masters a sheme for the capture of the fugitives. Having once engaged in the nefarious business, Bryan included his fellow townsman among his victims. All things were arranged for consummating the scheme; and on the 3d inst. the Reybolds arrived in town late in the evening, fortified, as they thought, with the proper papers, to reclaim their slaves. They applied to Bryan for his assistance, when they found out that it was necessary to have some local magistrate to inspect their papers, which, on examination were pronounced to be defective, and a return to Delaware for further affidavits was necessary. The negroes, it appeared, had been on the watch, and the names and residence of the Reybolds on the hotel register, together with the company they kept, excited suspicion, and the alarm was sounded, and the fugitives escaped and have not since been heard of. Thus ended the first slave hunt on the soill of Warren County."

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* says:

The Reybolds above alluded to are, we suppose, the celebrated peach-growers of Delaware. They are said to be a very wealthy family. That men of such pretensions should condescend to the meanness of pursuing slaves is a striking proof of the degrading influence of slavery upon human nature. We hope the moral atmosphere of Belvidere may speedily become too hot for such a miscreant as John M. Bryan.

Tobacco has spoiled thousands of fine boys, induced a dangerous precocity, developing passions, softening the bones and injuring the spinal marrow and whole nervous fluid.

BRESLIN.—The detroit Tribune of 15th, says a gentlemen from that city who was in London, Canada, on Friday last saw Breslin, the fugitive defaulter, at that place. He has his wife with him and they are boarding at Robinson's Hall.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED—At New Castle, Pa., on Thursday 18th inst., by Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr. HENRY PHILLIPS, to Miss EMELINE WEBB, both of Salem.

The printers make their acknowledgments for a kind remembrance.

MARRIED—On the 19th by Friend's Ceremony at the home of the Bride's Mother, WILLIAM H. MYERS, of New Lisbon Ohio, to MARY B. TOWNSEND, of New Brighton Pa.

Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending August 15.

R. A. Gardner, Jonesville,	2.00-650
Leonard Scott, Fawn River,	4.75-613
Fitz Allen Brady, New Lisbon,	1.50-621
George Cope, Malta,	1.00-619
Osborn Hambleton, Montezuma,	2.00-676

CALL FOR THE DISUNION CONVENTION.

The question has been asked, 'How many names are wanted to this Call?' Just as many, dear friend, as you can, by any possibility of exertion, obtain. Go far and wide, to every man and woman, and those who see the necessity of the Convention will sign the Call without any argument; others will need to be enlightened. You cannot do better service to the cause of the slave, and of the whole country, than in this work. Pray do not delay, and spare no expense of either time or money in making this Call a loud one.

CALL FOR A NORTHERN CONVENTION.

Whereas, it must be obvious to all, that the American Union is constantly becoming more and more divided, by Slavery into two distinct and antagonistic nations, between whom harmony is impossible, and even ordinary intercourse is becoming dangerous;

And, whereas, Slavery has now gained entire control over the three branches of our National Government, Executive, Judiciary, and Legislative; has so interpreted the Constitution as to deny the right of Congress to establish freedom even in the territories, and by the same process has removed all legal protection from a large portion of the people of the free States, and has inflicted, at many times and places, outrages far greater than those which our fathers rose in arms to repel;

And, whereas, there seems no probability that the future will, in these respects, be different from the past, under existing State relations;

The undersigned respectfully invite their fellow citizens of the Free States to meet in Convention, at ———, in October, 1857, to consider the practicability, probability, and expediency of a separation of the Free and Slave States, to take such other measures as the condition of the times may require.

LEGAL VOTERS	OTHER PERSONS

MEETING OF FRIENDS OF PROGRESS.

RICHMOND, August 13th, '57.

FRIEND ROBINSON—Will you please notice that the Friends of Progress will hold a three days meeting at Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, commencing on the 4th of September. The object of the meeting is to elicit Truth on all subjects pertaining to the Mental, Physical, and Spiritual education of the race. A general invitation is extended to speakers and others interested in the the various reforms of the day.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pittsburgh and the following stations, for Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago daily, except Sundays, as follows, viz:

GOING WEST.	1ST EXPRESS.	U.S. MAIL.	2D EXPRESS.
Leave Pittsburgh	2.50 A.M.	9.40 A.M.	2.15 P.M.
" Enon	*4.10 "	*11.30 "	*4.19 "
" Palestine		*11.45 "	
" N. Wat'f'rd		*12.01 P.M.	
" Columbiana	4.39	*12.16 "	*5.00†
" Franklin		*12.33†"	
" Salem	*4.56 "	*12.46 "	*523,
" Damascus		* 1.01†"	
" Smithfield		* 1.11†"	
" Alliance	5.18	1.25	5.54 "
" Crestline	8.26	6.17	10.30 P.M.

GOING EAST.	2D EXPRESS.	U.S. MAIL.	1ST EXPRESS
Leave Chicago		10.00 P.M.	7.15 A.M.
" Laporte		12.55 A.M.	3.40 P.M.
" Ft. Wayne	‖ 5.45 A.M.	‖3.40 "	
" Forest	9.53 "	8.20 "	
" Crestline,	‖11.45 "	‖10.17 "	
" Alliance	‖ 4.10 P.M.	‖ 9.20 "	‖ 2.36 A.M.
" Smithfield	‖ 4.22†"	‖ 9.33†"	2.48†"
" Damascus	‖ 4.28†"	‖ 9.40†"	2.55 "
" Salem	‖ 4.40 "	‖ 9.53 "	‖ 3.07 "
" Franklin	4.48 "	‖10.03†"	3.16†"
" Col'biana	‖ 5.00 "	‖10.19 "	‖ 3.30 "
" N. Wat'f'rd	5.12	‖10.31 "	3.42 "
" Palestine	‖ 5.24†"	‖10.44 "	3.54 "
" Enon	‖ 5.37 "	‖10.57 "	‖ 4.10 "
Arrive Pittsb'rg	7.34 "	1.00 P.M.	6.00 "

* Or on arrival of train from Pittsburgh.
‖ Or on arrival of train from Chicago
† Denotes flag Stations.

J. H. MOORE, Superintendent.

June 1st, 1857.

EAGLESWOOD SCHOOL.

ADDRESS
THEODORE D. WELD, Principal,
Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

$187,000. GOLD! GOLD!

GIVEN AWAY, a new and sure way to make $250 to $500 per month; a capital of only $1 needed to commence with. This is no Humbug, but is *warranted* to give *entire satisfaction*, if not *twice* the amount of money *will positively be refunded*. This right and knowledge and one copy of the *GUIDE TO HEALTH, WEALTH AND HAPPINESS*; or INVALUABLE INFORMATION FOR EVERYBODY. Sent for only 20 cents. Inclose stamps or specie and address

H. POTTER,
Box 158, Connersville, Pa.

HAT AND CAP STORE
Removed!!

REMEMBER THE SIGN OF THE RED HAT

AARON BRADFIELD, having removed his Hat and Cap Store to the building one Door West of James Brown's Grocery Store and immediately opposite to the Butter Store has on hands and is now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Hats and Caps ever brought to Salem, embracing every description of

SILK, SOFT FUR, AND WOOL; PANAMA, LEGHORN, BRAID, AND PALM LEAF HATS.

Childrens goods, Caps of every style, quality and kind. Any person wishing an article in this line be they large or small, young or old, cannot fail to be accommodated at his store either in article or price as he is determined to make it the advantage of the people to purchase their Hats and caps for Summer and Winter, Spring and Fall at his counter.

Remember the Sign of the BIG *RED HAT.*

South Side of Main Street, Salem Ohio.

July 4th, 1857.

PRICES REDUCED.

In order to sell off my stock of Summer Goods, preparatory to fall trade; will, commence offering them at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!! Therefore those wanting to purchase anything in the Dry Good's line, will be sure of getting *Good Bargains*; you will find among the Goods, good style Summer Lawn at 6¼ cts., per yard. Ginghams, 6¼ cts. Fine Lawns worth 25 cts., at 12 cts. Challey DeLanes, from 12½ to 25 cts., per yard. Figured Berages, only 12½ cts., a yard. White Brilliants, for 12½, worth 25 cts. A card of Skeleton Skirts, also, a new article for Skirts, colored and white. Patent Skirts, lower than in Salem. Also, Ladies' elegant light gaiters, cheap!

Linen Table Damask, and Damask Table Cloths, very cheap. White Ingrained Diaper for Bed Quilts. Parasols and other articles AT COST. A LOT OF GOOD SILKS only 50 cts. a yard. A large assortment of *corsets*, cheaper than we have been selling them. *SUMMER CLOTHING* Ready Made Summer Clothing, cheap. Constantly on hand, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee and Rice.—Also new style varnished Buckets, Tubs, &c.

WILL PAY CASH for butter, eggs, hides, wool and Pelts.

J. HEATON.

SALEM, O., August 8, 1857.

HARLEM SPRINGS,

Carroll County, Ohio. ---------- 1857.

The Springs, having undergone thorough repairs, and their facilities for accommodation increased, are under the management of the undersigned, and are now open for the reception of visitors. No pains will be spared to make comfortable those who may favor us with their patronage. The rooms will be kept in the best order, and the tables furnished with the choicest selections.

☞ Guests who desire rooms for any considerable time would oblige the proprietor by addressing him a few days in advance of their arrival.

☞ Conveyances from Carrollton—which is accessible by railroad daily—to the Springs can be had at all times.

WILLIAM McCOY,
Proprietor.

June 6, 1857.

Botanic Medicine,

HIGH-STREET, SALEM OHIO.

MRS. C. L. CHURCH, takes this method of informing her friends, and the public, that she has permanently located on the North side of High-st., between the Canfield road and Lundy-st., where she intends keeping a general assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES, carefully prepared by herself and warranted free of all deleterious substances.

Salem, Ohio, April 19, 1856.

ENOS L. WOODS & CO.

Steam Engine Builders,

ALLIANCE, STARK COUNTY, OHIO

Engines of the best patterns built to order, on very reasonable terms.

June 21, 1856.-1y.

J. C. Whinery, D. D. S.,

Has removed his office to the corner of

MAIN AND BROADWAY,

SECOND STORY, (ENTRANCE FROM BROADWAY, AT THE SOUTH END OF THE BUILDING) for the purpose of securing increased facilities for the practice of Dentistry.

He proposes to spare neither pains nor *expense* in keeping pace with the onward march of his Profession. His stock of DENTAL MATERIALS is selected by himself at the head of the market, and his past success, he trusts, has been such as to give assurance that full satisfaction will be given to those who may require his services.

☞ All operations WARRANTED.

Office hours from 7 A. M., 'till 6 P. M.

GROCERY & PROVISION Store.

J. M. THOMPSON keeps on hand a full assortment of all kinds of Groceries; Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and Syrup; also Bacon, Fish by the barrel, half barrel or pound; Flour, Rice, Cigars, Tobacco, Soaps and Burning Fluid. He is receiving fresh Goods from the East and West nearly every day, and can and will sell as low as any other establishment in Town.

N. B. Western Reserve Cheese constantly on hand and for sale.

☞ Cash paid for Eggs.

Salem, May 30, 1857.

D. WALTON.] [E. WALTON

D. WALTON, & SON,

SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF STOVES.

Also, Manufacturer of Tin Ware, Stove Furniture, Pipe, &c. A great variety of Japaned Ware and Toys.

☞ Old Copper and Brass, and Old Iron and Rags taken in exchange.

Salem, Sep. 27, 1856.

PITTSBURGH WATER CURE.

This institution for the Cure of the sick, is situated on the Ohio River and Ohio and Pa. R. R., 10 miles West of the City at

HAYSVILLE STATION.

All kinds of disease successfully treated. For particulars Address either of the physicians, Box 1304 Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. FREASE, M. D.
H. FREASE, M. D.
MRS. C. P. FREASE, M. D.

April 13th, 1856.

J. & L. Schiling,

Respectfully announce to the "TRADE" the opening of their

Second Large Stock of Summer Goods;

Consisting in part of a Large and Splendid Stock of LADIES' THIN SUMMER DRESS GOODS; Embracing all the New and Desirable styles in the Market. Also an Elegant stock of Black Silk, White Crape, Stella and Printed Cashmere Shawls. Silk and Lace Mantillas; Embroideries and Dress Trimmings in Great Variety, embracing all the Novelties of the Season. A full Stock of Black Geo DeBhine and FANCY DRESS SILKS at very low prices, combining the best makes and Styles in the Market. BONNETS, BONNET RIBBONS and TRIMMINGS of the most approved Summer Styles. Also a full Stock of WHITE GOODS, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery and a General Stock of Notions; Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and Shirtings, Men and Boy's Pantaloonery, Calicoes and Ginghams, Carpets and Carpet Chain, Glass and Queensware, Nail and Window Paper, Umbrellas and Parasols, Groceries, &c., &c.

Thankful for past favors, we beg leave to introduce for your inspection the above Stock, feeling confident that under the extra favorable circumstances the above purchase has been effected, we can offer you inducements that will merit your entire approbation.

Yours Respectfully,
J. & L. SCHILLING.

Salem, June, 1857.

BLANK DEEDS, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Executions and Summons for sale at this Office.

Miscellaneous.

From Putnam's Monthly

A RURAL FRAGMENT—CHEMICO AGRICULTURAL.

In these latter days a new field is opened for the gratification of fashionable taste, and that gratification fortunately rests upon a sensible basis.—The agricultural fancies of the time appeal at once to the bubbles of vanity and to the nuggets of sound sense which combine in variously to form the great mass of human nature, of which this world is made up. Whether the rural mania took its origin in necessity, taste, freak, or fashion, is of no sort of consequence; the mania does exist, and "my farm," "my short-horns," "my pear orchard," are important objects in the day-dreams and cash accounts of a large portion of our commercial people. Fortunate it is for "our commercial people," that they have such an inexhaustible subject on which to lavish their poetry and their purses.

Yatching, travel, and the sports of the field and turf, in time produce ennui; but the satisfaction of causing—or thinking that we cause—two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is unequaled by any that these purely pleasant pastimes can originate. It gives us an importance in our own eyes if not in the eyes of others, which is at least commensurate with the effect impressed on the world by our endeavors.

And then, if the material result of our labors grow wearisome, what a world of new and startling certainly, but how gentle and soothing, on closer acquaintance, do these friends of our inner life become. For, however great may be the pleasure, and the pride with which we regard the corn that our tenderness has reared, and our industry perfected, it is far beneath the feeling with which we analyze with the brain this result of our toil. When we watch, as far as our imperfect knowledge will allow, how each little atom takes assigned position in "first the blade, the ear, after that the full corn in the ear," then, indeed, may we dote on "my farm," and on 'my pear-orchard,' for then are these adjuncts of our life most thoroughly our possessions.

Many are deterred from making this closer and more gratifying acquaintance with their country neighbors, because of the technical nomenclature with which men have hemmed them in. But this need be no bugbear. Many a farmer has the biblically-derived names of his ten children flowing glibly from his tongue's end, and from "Jabez" to "Zachariah," there is no confounding of titles—no confusion of identity. So should it be with our servants of the air and of the earth—their cognomens are simple if they are new; their abodes are accessible to our investigation; and their social characters are not the less open to criticism, because they live in "houses not made with hands." Servants they are most truly, and from *carbon* to *chlorine* they stand ready to answer to the call of an intelligent master and to lend a willing and effective hand to his service. But they do not like to be miscalled or wrongly sought for.

Nitrogen, who lives above-stairs, dancing in blue air, does not like to be considered a citizen of the earth. She may be enticed down and made to perform service as a kitchen-maid, but her tendencies are all upward, and it requires a close guardianship to keep her at work.

Sulphuric acid, on the other hand, revels in the caverns of the earth—a perfect demon of selfishness and acrimony. He will not bear a suspicion of being a "Celestial" and fosels that contempt for the sky that we feel for our antipodes. All of his deeds are hidden, and his grasping efforts have the suddenness and mystery of a secret police.—Still, if we understand his foibles and his preferences, we may make good use of him. Let an atom of *Ammonia*—a child of *Hydrogen* and *Nitrogen*, born in death, and led by *Carbonic acid Oxygen*, born in death, and led by *Carbonic acid Oxygen*, born in death, and led by *Carbonic acid Oxygen*, born in death, and led by *Carbonic acid Oxygen*, born in death, and led by *Carbonic acid* to the serene home of the gasses—be beaten down in the storm or lured to destruction by descending dew, and our miser closes with it at once, and offers it—and, poor fellow, himself, too—to the growing plant, blessing us with his short-sighted thieving. We have heard practical farmers—men too, with a fair share of education—talk of raising buckwheat to draw this hiding old fellow *from the air*. Bless their innocence, they might as well look for an iron mine in the air—as soon expect to see water running up hill, as Sulphuric acid taking up its abode in the atmosphere.

There is our amorous *Oxygen*, whose history would fill a volume. Ever active, devoted, life and soul, to "the Union," forming matrimonial alliances with every old bachelor of the soil, and creating a general rumpus in the society of earth. Here is a clique of fast friends—Potassium, Sodium, Iron, Manganese—tied together in close communion, happy in the idleness of their pristine condition. Cut down to their bed with the subsoil plow, adm't this universal lover of the air, and what a change takes place!—the bonds of acquaintance are broken, free-love associations are put to shame, and such a series of unions take place as cause a rattling among the dry bones of the fogies below. Potash, Soda, Peroxyd of Iron Peroxyd of Manganese—all arise in their combined force, and make glad the mantle of vegetation above.

Hydrogen, light and coquettish, floats like a sprite over all. Her attachments are various and easily formed, but they are divorced from their old combinations. She locks arms with the brawny maid Nitrogen, whenever she is "born again" in the presence. Ammonia, thus formed, dances gaily on in the "rustic reel," until, true to the time and tune of nature's great instrument, the sisters again part, and each, after her kind, lends vigor to the turfy carpet on which they tread.—This is but her pastime. She loves to flirt, to woo, and to jilt, and there is good in her propensities—but, after all, she settles down into an almost life-long alliance. She too, yields to the facinations of *Oxygen*. Virgins are wedded, and the world rejoices. Their life is one of purity, holy love, sprightly play, earnest labor, and high sublimity. Now babbling down the mountain-side; now turning the mill with stalwart arm; now thundering in heaven like majesty in the ceaseless Niagara; now lashed to anger in the shoreless sea; they are everywhere to be seen, and everywhere beautiful. Yet they have an inner life of still greater beauty. Made ethereal by the sun's gentle influence, they float about us, bathing the earth with the freshness of an evening dew.—Creeping down and about among the particles of our soil, they, by their combined efforts, carry food to our plants; and, like gentle handmaidens, they cleanse the abode of their roots. Hydrogen and Oxygen—water—Heaven be praised for the blessing!

Hard and practical, working only from "sun to sun," comes the great substance-former, *Carbon*. He lays the warp, over and under which the weaver—growth—throws the woof-holding shuttle. Having lain inert as long as circumstances require, he throws over his black form the gauzy mantle of oxygen, and flies away to the green leaf, or sinks down to the open spongioles of the root, enters the plant, throws off his disguise, and resumes his life of usefulness. Throughout nature, whatever may be the various coloring of the woof of the fabric, the sordid warp is ever the same, and if disclosed to view it will always appear as black, practical carbon performing fully one-half of the work, yet sinking its identity in the structure of the tissue.

So might we decide *Phosphoric acid*, the *banker* of the soil, giving riches by his presence, and leaving desolation in his absence. *Chlorine* and *Sodium*, the "salt of the earth," *Potash*, etc.—They have all their characters and their duties.—Man cannot live where they are not. They are at once our companions, our servants, and our masters. They are ever about us, ever doing our work, and ever holding us dependent on their labor. Surely their acquaintance should attract "commercial people."

HOOD ON MATRIMONY.

But this wedlock indeed's a fearful thing;
'Tis something like that fees in the ring;
And requires good nerve to do it—
When a grand equestrian troupe
Makes a spring at a gilded hoop,
Not knowing at all what may befall;
After his getting through it!

BURIAL OF BERANGER.

"The poet Beranger is dead. The expenses of his funeral will be charged to the Imperial Civil List."—*Times July* 17.

Non, mes amis, un spectacle des ombres
Je ne vous prêtai mon loge d'honneur.
Beranger.

Bury Beranger! Well for you
Could you bury the spirit of Beranger too.
Bury the Bard if you will, and rejoice;
But you bury the body and not the voice,
Bury the Prophet and garnish his tomb,
The prophecy still remains for doom;
And many a prophecy since proved true
Has that Prophet spoken for such as you.

Bury the body of Beranger!
Bury the Printer's Boy you may,
But the Spirit no death can ever destroy
That made a Bard of that Printer's Boy.
A clerk at twelve hundred francs per ann.
Were a very easily buried man,
But the Spirit that gave up that little all
For Freedom, is free of the Funeral.
You may bury the Prisoner, it may be,
The Man of La Force and Ste. Pelagie;
But the Spirit, mon *Empereur*, that gave
That Prisoner Empire knows no grave.

Un spectacle des ombres was loge d'honneur"
Is easily given, mon *Empereur*;
But a something there is which even the will
Of an Emperor cannot inter or kill—
By no space restrained, to no age confined—
The fruit of a simple great man's mind;
Which to all Eternity lives and feeds
The births of which, here, it has laid the seeds.

Could you bury these, you might sit secure
On the Throne of the Bourbons, mon *Empereur*

July 18. ALFRED WATTS.

From the Home Journal.

VISIT TO SUNNYSIDE.

Mr. Irving came out while we were exchanging salutations with the group under the porch—his true and easy step, pliant motion, admirable spontaneousness of good spirits and quiet simplicity of address, giving him *the prestance* of a man of half his age. This impression was somewhat corroborated, no doubt by the summer airiness of his dress, and a certain juvenescence that there will always be about light walking shoes and a low-crowned straw hat—somewhat, too, perhaps, by the unchanged erectness and compactness of his well proportioned figure—but I did not realize, (then nor afterwards during the day) that there was anything in his mean or appearance but the healthfulness of middle age, anything but the uncompelled promptness and elasticity of vigor unabated.

It was one of those mornings when the inside of the house is "the wrong side of the door," and to ask us to "walk in" would scarce have been a welcome. Mr. Irving leaned against one of the pillars of the piazza, chatting with us to the tune of soft air, foliage and sunshine; till the conversation turning upon the architecture of the house, he took me into his library to see the drawing of it, as first built. There was, of course, a spell in the atmosphere of this inner sanctuary. It was on the north side; and the clustering ivy and foliage at the windows contributed to the mellowed thoughtfulness of the light. At the spacious writing table in the centre stood the one comfortable arm-chair, with the accustomed blotting-sheet, askew at the working angle, between it and the inkstand; and of this blotting-sheet, by the way, (nothing legible upon it except two or three little sums in arithmetic, cipered out upon the corners), I begged the possession! It was the first time I had ever asked for an autograph, I believe; but remembering a new volume of my daughter's, and seeing at once what a treasure of an addition to it this memorial would be—(the door mat on which the thoughts of Irving's last book has wiped their sandals as they went in)—I begged that he would give it me, writing his name first upon the least-specked margin. Deprecatorily insisting, for a while, that the autograph should, at least be upon a clean sheet of paper, he finally complied; giving me, meantime, unsuspectingly, a priceless picture to store away in my memory—*himself seated writing at his table.* With his head a little on one side, (as is his wont, and as all portraits represent him,) the genial smile of his lips "holding still" for a moment, and a covert look of humor in his eye, it was wonderful how much, for that single unconscious minute, he looked *as the Sketch Book reads*—how truthful the representation was of the Geoffrey Crayon it conjures up to our imaginations.

The drawing of the original house hung on the wall; and it represents a very simple, practical, and every day dwelling—poetical and even romanticrily beautiful as looks Sunnyside now.—It was commenced as Irving commences his most airy fancies—with a foundation of common sense, that will be worth preserving when the gayer ornament shall have lost its novelty. And on the more perishable exterior, by the way, the frost of the last winter made a beginning killing a large portion of the luxuriant ivy, (the original stock of which was brought from Melrose Abbey,) covering the wall and turrets on the east side. The additions to the house—its wings, tower, Baloonied windows and projections—have been the gradual pleasure-toil of Mr. Irving; in this view, being one of his "works"—built very much as the Sketch Book was written—and (more than most authors' residences,) to be therefore pictured and remembered.

Our conversation, for the half hour we sat in that little library, turned, first upon the habits of literary labor. Mr. Irving, in reply to my inquiry (whether Rip Van Winkle, he had "arrived at that happy age when a man can be idle with impunity,") said, "no"—that he had sometimes worked even fourteen hours a day, that he usually sits in his study, occupied, from breafast till dinner; (both of us agreeing, that, in literary vegetation the "du" is on in the morning;) and that he should be sorry to have much more leisure. He thought indeed, that he should "die in harness." He never had a head-ache—that is his workshop never gave him any trouble—but, among the changes which time has wrought, one, he says, is very decided; the desire to travel is dead within him.—The days are past when he could sleep or eat anywhere with equal pleasure; and he goes to town as seldom as possible.

Motley's "Dutch Republic" lay open on the table, and Irving said he had been employing a little vacation from his own labors in the reading of it. It had interested him exceedingly. "How surprising," (he exclaimed, quite energetically,) "that so young a man should jump up at once full-grown, to fame, with a big book, so well studied and complete!" This turned the conversation upon the expriences of authorship and he said that he was always afraid to open the first copy that reached him, of a new book of his own. He sat and trembled and remembered all the weak points where he had been embarrassed and perplexeded, and where he felt he might have done better—hating to think of the book, indeed, until the reviewers had praised it. Indifference to praise or censure, he thought, was not reasonable or natural. At least, it was impossible to him. He remembered how he had suffered from the opinion of a Philadelphia critic, who, in reviewing the Sketch Book, at its first appearance, said that "Rip Van Winkle" was a silly attempt at humor, quite unworthy of the author's genius.

My mention of Rogers the poet, and some other friends of Mr. Irving's who had asked me about him in England, opened a vein of his London recollections. He was never more astonished, he said than at the success of the Sketch Book. His writing of those stories was so unlike an inspiration—so entirely without any feeling of confidence which could be prophetic of their popularity.—Walking with his brother one dull foggy Sunday, over Westminister Bridge, he got to telling the old Dutch stories which he had heard at Tarrytown, in his youth—when the thought suddenly struck him:—"I have it! I'll go home and make a memorandа of these for a book!" And leaving his brother to go to church, he went back to his lodgings and jotted down all the data; and, the next day—the dullest and darkest of London fogs—he sat in his little room and wrote out "Sleepy Hollow by the light of a candle.

I alluded to the story I had heard told at Lady Blessington's, of Irving going to sleep at a dinner-party, and their taking him up softly and carrying him to another house, where he waked up amid a large evening party—but he shook his head incredulously. It was Disraeli's story he said, and was told of a party at Lady Jersey's, to which he certainly went, after a dinner-party,—but not with the dramatic nap at the table nor the waking up in her Ladyship's drawing room, as described. In fact, he remembered the party, as such a 'jam,' that he did not get, that evening beyond the first landing of the stair-case.

Among the pictures on the walls of his library were the two admirable engravings, one representing Johnson at table with his friends, the other giving portraits of Scott's intimates, as he read his novel to them in the library at Abbotsford. "What company these are!" said Irving—"how interesting to have them!" As I walked around, I found, in a corner, a small pen and ink sketch—an exceedingly clever caricature of Paginini. It was done, he said, by Stuart Newton, as he sat with him one day—done in that artist's dreamy, unconscious mood—and Irving had taken it from under his hand, to preserve it. There was another, of the English wit, Lord Somers, a famous "man about town" when Irving was first in London; another still, of a dramatist whose name does not occur to me at this moment—both impromptu pencillings on waste scraps of paper, but framed to hang up as memorials of pleasant days. And, in a dark corner, hung Leslie's portrait of Irving himself, always allowed to be the best, and so well known to the world by the engravings from it.

With the horticulture and arboriculture of "Wolfert's dell," Mr. Grinnell has been singularly successful; and as we were to make the rounds of the shrubberies and hot-houses, before the sun should be fairly vertical, we were now admonished that it was time, Mr. Irving at once taking his straw hat to accompany us. A remark upon the beauty of the verdure, near his door, drew from him a most poetical outburst as to the happy superiority of our climate. In Spain, he said, he had found it most depressing—the lack of verdure. In England, they have the most beautiful of fields and lawns, but it is so damp that you can never sit down, out of doors, without taking cold. In our country alone, is the grass green enough. While we were still in the immediate grounds of Sunnyside, I observed two remarkable triplets of the tulip tree—superb growths of three equal shafts, tall and of arrowy straightness, from each root, and in these fine specimens of the cleanest-leaved and healthiest looking of trees, he said he took great pleasure. A squirrel ran up one of them as we approached, and, upon this race of depredators, he had been obliged to make war, this summer.—They were a little bit more destructive than their beauty was an excuse for. With another class of destructives, however, he did not know so well how to contend—the visitors who drive into his grounds and tie their horses to the trees.

The well-shaded ravine which has Sunnyside sitting on its knees—(once called "Wolfert's Roost," and long used by that famous Dutchman as the covert-way between the river and his haunts)—is conveniently and gracefully intersected with paths; but I remarked to Mr. Irving that they were somewhat of the outline character of ours at Idlewild. Yes, he said; on *his* side of the dell, they were merely dug out and *walked hard*; but, as they communicated with those of his rich neighbor, he was very often lucky enough to get the credit of the smooth gravel-walks, too! And he presently gave another of his crayon-esque touches to his neighbor, assuring us, very solemnly, while we were wondering at the growth to which the transplanted trees had attained in so short a time, that "it was done by Mr. Grinnell's going round at night himself, with a lantern and water pot, to see that the trees did not oversleep themselves;"—a fact, (seen through Irving spectacles,) as Mr. G., engrossed all day with his business in the city and only at home at night sometimes takes a look at his gardner's work by the aid of a lantern.

At the door of the hot-house, Mr. Irving said it was warm enough for *him*, outside. He preferred to stand under a tree and wait for us—particularly as he had seen the grapes before and hoped to see some of them again. Astonished as my own wilderness-trained eyes were, of course, with the wonderful fecundity of those glass-covered vines, I was more interested in the visit to Mr. Grinnell's sumptuous stables; and here Mr. Irving kept us close company. He loves horses.—And, as the groom led out one of the favorite "bloods," for us to look at, he gave us a thrilling account of his being run away with, a year or two ago—not by Van Tassel's horse "gunpowder," of whose vicksoness he has himself been the chronicler, though it was upon the very same ground and with the very same result. He and "Ichabod Crane" were both thrown, at the entrance to Sleepy Hollow.

As we strolled slowly through the grounds, we came to two dwarf statues—grotesque representations of "The Spendthrift" and "The Miser"—and Mr. Irving gave us a comic history of their amusing a party of friends by playing at 'tableaux' the other day—stopping in their walk and dressing those figures up with the shawls and bonnets of the ladies. Our walk was varied with incidental questions of landscape-gardening, as we came to points which commanded the river-views more or less effectively; and Mr. Irving made one remark which I thought, embodied the whole science of wood-thinning in ornamental grounds—that "a tree is only to be cut down when the picture it hides is worth more than the tree."

But the event of the day, to me, was to be the drive through Sleepy Hollow. A live ramble through Fairy land with spencer, would hardly be a promise of more pleasure. Mr. Grinnell's horses were at the door—(after a dinner during which I marvelled at the inexhaustible frolicsomeness of the wit and spirits of the master of Sunnyside)—and, though I should have preferred to take the trip, mounted from the Sketch Book, (Geoffrey Crayon on Van Tassel's horse "Gunpowder," and myself on the "Daredevil of "Brom Bones,") I was very well contented, as it was. With my knees interlocked with Mr. Irving's, as I sat facing him in the carriage, there was, at least, a shorter road, for magnetism from him to me, than on two separate horses; and, with so energetic a millionaire on the box with the driver, and a President of a Railroad inside—to say nothing of the beloved lady who made one of our interior quartette—we were likely to be treated with respect, I think, by any hobgoblin with Dutch feelings in his bosom, or even by the "Headless Horseman," should we be belated enough to meet him.

I should not omit, here, the mention of a little merriment at starting, which I, since, find myself remembering very vividly—the sudden discovery, among the group of nieces and grandnieces, that Mr. Irving was going for a warm ride with a thick coat on; and the frolicsome pulling of him back from the carriage door, stripping him to his shirt-sleeves, in spite of his remonstrances, and re-clothing him in an over-all of brown linen, brought meantime from our host's dressing-room above. The tender petting of the genial uncle by the half-dozen young ladies, and his humorous pleadings against the awkwardness of their forcible helpings off and on of his masculine habiliments, formed an exquisite picture—trifling, perhaps, in itself, but valuable as showing the charming *reality* of the temperament visible in his books. The playful and affectionate reciprocity between Geoffrey Crayon and his readers, is the key-note of Washington Irving's life at home.

* * * * * * * *

[On counting up my manuscript pages, dear Morris, I find that they will run, already, to the full extent of any letter that is to be read in the summer solstice—even Irving, where it was any way possible, having given but a short story at a time. 'Sleepy Hollow,' besides, is a picture well worthy of a separate frame—so, for this week, will you content yourself with Sunnyside? Of our drive through the goblin-haunted glen, my next letter shall try to tell you.

Yours always, N. P. W.]

It is a singular fact that in the good old time when they did everything "by hand," they did almost everything by "heart."

EUGENE SUE.

Eugene Sue is dead. The brilliant meteor whose apparation in the horrison once dazzled so many eyes in each hemisphere, has fallen. He was not a man to be followed to his last home with earnest funeral commendation. His character lacked that force of principle essential to unity of purpose and a consistent career. Professing an ardent love of humanity, he was the most self-indulgent of mortals. His vehement diatribes against the selfishness and luxury of the age date from an abode which reflected the splendors of Sardanapalus. Devoted to the cause of the people, his habits were those of a voluptuary and an aristocrat. His pen glowed with vitality in the portraiture of social justice; his heart was deadened by a course of extravagant living. Sue was the son of a celebrated French surgeon, who won distinction in the army of Napoleon during the Russian campaign. He was born in Paris, Dec. 10, 1804, and at his baptism the Empress Josephine and the Prince Eugene Beauharnais officiated as sponsors. Having completed his preparatory education, he followed the example of his father, and entered the army as surgeon, in which capacity he served in Spain in 1823, and was present at the storming of Cadiz and the capture of Trocadero and Tarifa. The next year he entered into the naval service and made several voyages to the West Indies. In 1527, he went to Greece and was present at the battle of Navarino. He then withdrew from the service devoted himself for a time to the study of painting, especially of marine pieces. His first novel, written at the solicitation of his friends to embody his experience of travel in a book, was called "Kernock the Pirate." It met with moderate success and encouraged him to make further experiments with his pen. "Atar-Gull" appeared in 1831 and the "Salamander" in 1832. He then turned his hand to history, and wrote an account of the French navy under Louis XIV., which was published in five volumes in 1835-37. After an interval of about six years, during which time he wrote several popular fictions, his famous "Mysteries of Prais" was issued from the press and at once gave him high rank among modern French novelists. "The Wandering Jew," which was first published in 1845, produced a profound impression, was widely read, and translated into several different languages. This was followed by other works in the same vein, with decided socialistic tendencies. In consequence, he was elected by the Democratic Socialist party in 1851 to the National Assembly where he did not much distinguish himself. For his part in the affair of December, 1851, he was banished from the country, and resided for some time in Italy. His death took place on the 3d inst. at the age of fifty-two years and eight months.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Tea Tasting.—A New York correspondent gives the following particulars of the effects of "tea tasting" and sampling upon the constitutions of those engaged in the business:

The death of a famous tea broker in this city lately calls to mind the curious nature of his business. I wonder if any of your readers at the West know that their fastidiousness in the choice of the herb which cheers, but not inebriates, is the cause of the establishment of a profession, called "tea tasting"—which is as certain death to a man as the continued practice of opium eating. The success of the tea broker or taster depends upon the trained accuracy of his nose and palate, his experience in the wants of the American market, and a keen business tact. If he has these qualities in high cultivation he may make from $20,000 to $40,000 per annum while he lives, and die of ulceration of the lungs. He overhauls a cargo of tea, classifies it, and determines the value of each sort. In doing this he first looks at the color of the leaf and the general cleanliness of it. He next takes a quantity of the herb in his hand, and, breathing his warm breath on it, snuffs up the fragrance. In doing this he draws into his lungs a quantity of irritating and stimulating dust which is by no means wholesome. Then sitting down at the table in his office, on which is a long row of porcelain cups and a pot of hot water, he "draws" the tea and tastes the infusion. In this way he classifies the different prices, and is then ready to compare his work with the invoice. The skill of these tasters is fairly marvelous, but the effect of the business on their health is, as I have said, ruinous. They grow learn, nervous, and consumptive.

THE NEW DIVORCE LAW IN ENGLAND.

The English papers are quite eagerly discussing the question of the new divorce law now, or at latest dates before Parliament. Quite a sally has been made against it by the ecclesiastical people. The London *Daily News* says:

"The Quarterly Review has hashed up the House of Lords" sallies of the Bishop of Oxford into an article portentous in its fallacies and dismal in its platitudes. The Deans and Archdeacons, the canons and the prebendaries, the Heads of Houses and the parochial clergy, have got up a protest on their own account; the laity petition in platoons, under the vigilant inspection of their clerical leaders; and that famous Anglican divine, the Rev. Mr. Keble, author of the Christian Year, is said to be actively employed in getting up a demonstration among the women of England against the bill. The House of Commons, as the debate of last night pretty clearly proved, responds only too faithfully to the carefully cultivated clamor."

"It introduces no new ground of divorce what ever. Adultery on the wife's part, with or without aggravating circumstances, is by the provisions of this bill to release the husband from the marriage bond by law. Formerly such release could only be obtained by an act of Parliment; and adultery on the husband's part, accompanied by such aggravating circumstances as bigamy, protracted desertion or dangerous cruelty, will release the wife from the matrimonial tie. In a few words, a new and much simpler procedure is to be substituted for the old and costly one; and for an action is to substituted an information, to be followed on conviction, by a fine.

"There is evidence too that the bill has been carefully prepared. It was closely examined in the House of Lords and strenously opposed by some members of that house. The strongest argument brought against it is that it does not place both sexes on the same footing as to the ground on which divorce may be obtained, it requiring more aggravating circumstances from one than the other. But it is nevertheless an improvement upon the old system, and should therefore be hailed with satisfaction rather than be met with opposition. There is every probability that it will pass the House of Commons during the present session. We cannot help thinking that if it becomes a law much that is now a scandal and a reproach to the social and legal institutions of Great Britain will cease to be. We are no advocates of a too easy sundering of the marriage tie, but where there is real, substantial cause for divorce why should not poor men as well as rich have a remedy by law? The majority for the second reading of the bill in the House of Commons, on the 31st ult., was 111."

A Joke on the Fugitive Slave Law.—The *Commercille Times* tells the following adventure of an enterprising young gentleman who could not be satisfied with the ordinary modes of amusement, but had to procure the excitement of playing a runaway slave. On Monday he blacked his face at the house where he was staying, unknown to the host, and, with a carpet-sack in hand, wended his way down the street, well personating in his gait and looks a "fugitive from labor from Kentucky. He attracted no little attention as he passed down Monroe street, being so well disguised that few if any persons recognized him. Having visited the residences of his acquaintances in the lower part of the town, frightening numerous lady friends, he again appeared on the street, when his sport was suddenly changed to mortification by Capt. Gayle Ford, City Marshal, arresting and hurrying him off to the office of James Beard, Esq. The latter officer being in ill health, the young man was taken before John B. Tate, Esq., who immediately discharged him, the Marshal having arrested him without a warrant, and no person as prosecutor appearing in the case. The young man left the office in haste.

Men's feelings are always the purest and most glowing at the hour of meeting and farewell; like the glaciers which are transparent and rosy hued only at sunset, but throughout the day gray and cold.

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